(2) Governor's Address.

SECRETARY.—I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Governor's Address to the Members of the Assembly and Council assembled together earlier today.

Sri G. E. HOOVER (Chikpet).—I rise to a point of order. According to the programme the Governor's address to the House was at 11 A.M. but he addressed the House at 11-20 A.M. Is it in order?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The point of order has come too late. The question is already over. (*Laughter*). A thing which has already been done cannot be undone.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

BEFORE I begin my address today, it is my painful duty to refer to the passing away from our midst of one who had been intimately associated with Mysore for over three decades, Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, on the 5th of last month. It was under his stewardship that the then State of Mysore recorded remarkable progress in all directions and came to be known as a 'Model' State. Endowed with a keen æsthetic sense, he made Bangalore and Mysore the beautiful cities which they are today. Over a period which witnessed many vicissitudes in the chequered political life of India, Sir Mirza remained a staunch nationalist and was respected by one and all for his integrity and independence of character. Mysore owes a deep debt of gratitude to him and, in his demise, the country, the State and myself personally have lost a great friend and well-wisher.

2. A year has elapsed since I had the privilege of addressing you last—a year which has been of great significance. At a time when democratic Governments in many countries have been overthrown, India has stood as a beacon light to the rest of the world and our people have demonstrated in ample measure that even an under-developed country like ours, can not only sustain a democratic Government but can successfully implement a planned programme in eradicating poverty, disease and ignorance.

3. A matter which is uppermost in our minds and which is receiving the closest attention of my Government is the execution of the Second Five-Year Plan in the State. A review of the progress so far recorded has been made available to you. The pro-

gress in the first two years has necessarily been short of our hopes, largely due to the many administrative problems that arose out of States Reorganisation. Nevertheless, the outlay in the first two years of the Plan has been of the order of Rs. 18.7 crores and Rs. 21 crores respectively. One of the features of the State's development activities in these years was that considerable expenditure was being incurred on development schemes outside the Plan. Steps have now been taken to ensure that all such expenditure is brought within the Plan. This will mean that all such expenditure fits into the overall framework of the Plan and the Plan expenditure reflects the State's development efforts in a realistic manner. The Plan outlay for the year 1958-59 is placed at Rs. 25.7 crores. With the concerted efforts now being made by the various Departments, we are hopeful of achieving our targets of progress during current year.

4. The Annual Plan for 1959-60 was discussed in detail with the Planning Commission and the Commission has agreed that the Plan expenditure for the next year should be at least Rs. 32.5 crores. Of this, the Central assistance will be Rs. 14.5 crores. In view of the limited outlay during the first three years of the Plan and the great need to accelerate welfare schemes in the under-developed areas of the State, my Government is pressing the Planning Commission to increase the quantum of Central assistance by another Rs. 2.5 crores and to fix the Plan outlay for the next year at Rs. 35 crores.

5. The total size of the Second Plan for the State is now likely to be of the order of Rs. 136 crores, the proposed outlay in 1959-60 being the highest so far. If, as we hope, the Planning Commission will agree to an outlay of Rs. 35 crores in the coming year, the outlay for the last year of the Plan will be slightly over Rs. 35 crores which should be well within the capacity of the State to achieve. Members will be glad to hear that the execution of the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project is being pursued vigorously and my Government has every hope that it will be able to complete the Project according to Schedule. Although the Scheme is not within the core of the Plan, we have an assurance from the Government of

India that the required foreign exchange towards procurement of essential equipment will be made available. In order that the various major irrigation and power projects including the Sharavathi project should be executed in accordance with the Plan and the momentum gathered in execution of the projects is not lost, sufficient provision is being made in the Plan expenditure for the next year.

6. The Community Development Programme now covers 106 taluks of the State. The increasing recognition given to the agricultural side of the programme has prompted the introduction of a Pre-Extension phase of one year in the case of all new Development Blocks, during which period, attention is devoted primarily to agricultural development. A programme of more effective association of non-officials by means of training and orientation camps is, at present, being worked out on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Community Development. The Community Development Programme has resulted in the release of latent energies of the rural population and also in raising hopes for better amenities and higher standards of living. But it should not result in increased dependence on Government and other agencies for the smallest local needs. It is necessary for us to guard against this tendency. Proposals for the constitution of Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards are now before you and my Government hopes that these proposals will receive your early consideration and approval, so that it may be possible to bring the institutions into being in the course of the next year. Government also hopes that these Boards will display enlightened local leadership and build up our villages on a sound basis.

7. The seasonal conditions in some parts of the State continued to cause anxiety during the year which is drawing to a close. Owing to heavy rains during July last year, the rivers Bhima, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Krishna were in heavy floods and some villages situated on the banks of these rivers in Bijapur and Dharwar Districts were affected. Some low-lying lands in North Kanara District were also affected due to heavy rainfall. Later in the year, conditions akin to scarcity developed in some parts

of Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts. Kharif crops were not also quite satisfactory in parts of Chitradurga and Tumkur Districts. Government has sanctioned various relief measures to alleviate distress in these areas.

8. In my address last year, I had referred to the attempts that Government was making to build up a buffer stock of rice from the local production for issue within the State when the prices showed a tendency to rise. 18,000 tons of paddy were purchased under this Scheme. The issue of rice through Fair Price Depots commenced in the middle of August when prices began to rise. In respect of food supplies, the State must necessarily frame its policy with due regard to the conditions and the needs of our neighbouring States and of the country as a whole. My Government has been in close communication with the Government of India and, in the light of such consultations, it has been decided to build up substantial buffer stocks of rice. The building up of such a stock should enable the Government to take effective steps to check any rise in prices. Government hopes to build up the stocks by taking over a proportion of the stocks handled by the licensed dealers and millowners and from persons getting paddy milled.

9. While arrangements for procurement and distribution of food grains are important, even more so is the need to improve the total food production in the country. My Government is keenly conscious of its responsibilities in the matter and has been taking various means to increase food production. The State participated in a full measure in the Rabi campaign initiated by the Government of India and hopes to take special measures to intensify food production in the next Kharif season. Arrangements have been made for supplying improved seeds and green manure seeds in an increasing measure; irrigation facilities are being improved by construction of more irrigation wells and other minor irrigation works. Simultaneously, every effort is being made to secure better utilisation of the water resources available in the Tungabhadra reservoir. Several relaxations have been granted under the Bombay Canal Rules to speed up development of irrigation under the Ghataprabha Scheme.

10. Development of agricultural production requires that the tiller of the soil must be given an incentive to put in a better effort. My Government has placed before you a Bill to reform the Tenancy laws and to give the tiller of the soil a stake in the land he cultivates. This issue is before the country for a long time. I hope you will give the proposals your careful consideration and will enact a measure which will result in increased agricultural productivity and contribute towards an improvement of the economic conditions of the rural areas.

11. The first stage in the abolition of intermediaries in the old Mysore area has been completed with the vesting of the third batch of 1,212 personal miscellaneous Inam villages in Government with effect from 1st February 1959. Out of 2,103 Inams in the old Mysore area, 1,782 Inam villages have been taken over so far. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Act is proposed to be brought into force during the coming year.

12. Provision of agricultural credit is another important factor in the development of agricultural production. Consequent on the policy initiated by the Planning Commission, the Co-operatives in the State have made rapid progress. During the current year, short-term credit of Rs. 6 crores was advanced to agriculturists, medium-term credit to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and long-term credit of Rs. 70 lakhs. As Members may be aware, the National Development Council has taken an important decision regarding the future line of development of Co-operatives. The main objective is to link credit with production and to see that the Co-operatives will bring within their ambit every individual in the rural areas who is engaged in productive activities. This is an ambitious target and must be achieved. My Government is anxious that the measures taken in this direction should not retard in any manner the tempo of flow of short-term credit to the agriculturist. The credit advanced hitherto he has punctually repaid and he is now so relying on this facility that any shortfall therein will cause widespread disappointment. The manner in which the National Development Council Resolution should be implemented is being examined by the

Central and State Governments and we are confident that the final solution that will emerge will enable a rapid and sound development of agricultural credit facilities in the State.

13. Side by side with credit facilities, marketing arrangements must be developed. Already two-thirds of the assembling Centres have been brought under Regulated Markets and a loan of Rs. 18.89 lakhs has been sanctioned for providing amenities to these markets. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act has been brought into force in the three Districts of Bangalore, Dharwar and Raichur.

14. Members will be happy to know that the progress of work on the West Coast National Highway is proceeding satisfactorily. During the last few months, work has been started on five major bridges on this Highway. Tenders for the construction of the bridge over the Netravati at Mangalore have been invited and it is hoped that work on this bridge will also commence shortly. Two more important bridges over the Gangolli and Sharavathi rivers must be constructed before the Highway can be said to be complete. The construction of these bridges involves a number of technical problems. The projects are under investigation. Apart from the development of roads, the development of the West Coast and its hinterland involves the establishment of one or more all-weather ports on the West Coast the investigations for which are under way. Simultaneously the improvement of lateral communications between the ports on the West Coast and important Ore-bearing areas in the State is being taken up and it is expected that the Government of India will finance the improvements by an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 2.5 crores. The improvement of these communications will give great fillip to the exploitation and export from the State of Manganese and Iron Ores and contribute in increasing the country's foreign exchange earnings.

15. During the course of this month, work has also been started in the North Karnatak area on two vital bridges on what may be called the Bangalore-Bidar highway. The river Tungabhadra is being bridged at Shiraguppa providing direct communica-

tion from Bangalore to Raichur and the northern districts of the State. The river Krishna is being bridged at Tintani. When these bridges are complete, it will be possible to travel from Bangalore by road to all Districts of the State.

16. In addition to the opening up of a number of fresh roads, nearly 3,800 miles of District Board and other roads have been taken over recently for maintenance by the State, thus fulfilling the long-standing assurance held out about relieving the District Boards and other local agencies of the heavy burden of maintaining those roads.

17. In the field of industrial development, I may mention a notable decision which Government has taken. This is to form the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings into autonomous corporations under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. With greater autonomy and powers, it is expected that these corporations will be in a position to run these major industries more efficiently than is possible under departmental management. With a view to give fillip to the developmental activities in the State and to associate persons who have vast knowledge and experience in private enterprises with it, the State Industries Development Council has been recently constituted. This Council has already made a beginning and set up a number of Sub-Committees to examine in detail programmes of development in different fields of industry. The physical achievements of Government Industrial Concerns during the last year have not been less impressive. You may remember that I mentioned to you in my address last year that the trial operations of the cast iron spun pipe plant at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati had just commenced. These operations proved satisfactory and the plant has gone into commercial production. The Works have on hand important expansion programmes by way of installation of a sintering plant and of increasing production of ferro-silicon from 5,000 to 20,000 tons. The expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory is going on apace and the Factory is expected to reach full production capacity by the end of April. The new plant of the Government Soap Factory is

complete and its production has already increased from its original capacity of 100 tons per month to 600 tons per month and the rate of production is expected to reach the maximum of 1,500 tons per month in the near future. Exploitation of mineral resources received special attention during the year and as a result, more than 1 lakh tons of Manganese and 3 lakhs tons of Iron Ore were exported to foreign countries by the Board of Mineral Development, in addition to exports by private miners. The question of establishing beneficiation plants for upgrading the ore at Dandeli and other mining areas is being actively examined. Small Scale and Village Industries have continued to receive the attention of my Government. In addition to several other schemes, 7 Industrial Estates have been sanctioned and are in several stages of execution. A Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board and a Handloom Advisory Board have been constituted recently and are expected to contribute greatly to the development of these industries.

18. The year which is about to end has unfortunately not been kind to industries in the State in the private sector. The Kapila Textile Mills, Nanjangud and the Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Channapatna got into financial difficulties and certain proceedings regarding these Mills are before the High Court. Similarly, the New Karnatak Mills, Hubli also stopped work. Ways and means of rehabilitating the concerns on a sound basis are under examination. Similarly, negotiations to revive the Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore and the Mysore Match Factory, Shimoga are in progress. The other industries with which the State is associated continued to maintain satisfactory progress.

19. The progress of the three Co-operative Sugar Factories which are being established in the State, is encouraging. The Kampli Sugar Factory has since gone into production and is now working at full capacity. Already about 50,000 tons of sugarcane has been crushed and before the season is over, it is expected that the factory will have crushed over 1,00,000 tons of sugarcane and produced sugar worth over a crore of rupees. The erection of the Pandavapura Sugar Factory is almost complete and it should

go into full production from the next season. The erection of the sugar factory at Sankeswar was retarded because of the difficulty in securing the necessary licence and foreign exchange for the machinery. The licence for the factory has now been received and arrangements have been made by the Government of India for manufacture of most of the machinery required locally. Orders for machinery will be placed shortly.

20. Government has assumed full responsibility for providing primary education throughout the State. In order to provide primary education facilities to all school-going children near their homes, it will be necessary to start about 2,200 schools in school-less villages. When this is done, no village will be more than one mile distant from a primary school. Rapid progress in this direction is being made and we hope to establish all these schools by 1961-62. In the current year, about 600 schools have been started and next year it is expected that an equal number will be started. With the assumption of full responsibility for primary education, it is felt that the establishment of new high schools should be the responsibility of private agency who will duly be assisted by grants-in-aid from Government. But, with a view to provide education in the backward areas of the State, Government has decided to establish at least one Government High School in taluks where, as yet, there are no high schools at all. Another significant item in the educational field has been the drawing up of a common syllabus for the seven-year integrated-Primary course and the four-year Secondary course in conformity with the new all-India pattern of education. The new curriculum will be introduced according to a phased programme. Simultaneously, an Educational Research Bureau has been established for carrying on research in curricula and for the preparation of Guide and Text Books. The Committee which had been constituted under the chairmanship of Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to suggest measures about the organisation of collegiate education and to delimit the roles of the Karnatak and the Mysore Universities and of the State has sent its Report recently and the Report is under examination of Government.

21. Apart from the various training facilities for Technical Education provided by the Education Department, the number of seats under the Craftsman Training Scheme has been increased from 706 as on 1st November 1956 to 1,718. This was the target set for the entire Plan period and has already been achieved. It is proposed to expand industrial and vocational training facilities in the coming year by providing another 476 seats. During this year, new training programmes such as evening class schemes and apprentice class schemes have been launched. In the coming year, it is also proposed to introduce a new scheme for educated unemployed under which young educated men will be trained at selected centres in the State in certain trades intensively over a short period. At present, training schemes in various vocations and trades are being organised in a number of institutions administered by different departments of Government. Government has under consideration the steps necessary to improve and standardise the training schemes so that there is no overlapping of training schemes or wastage of effort.

22. Measures to improve medical facilities in the rural areas with special reference to the eradication of diseases continued to receive the attention of my Government. The Malaria Eradication Programme introduced with effect from 1st April 1958 is intended to keep close watch over this disease and to eradicate it from the whole State. If the measures which are being taken prove fruitful, it should be possible to eradicate the disease by 1963. Four leprosy centres have been established in the State. A filaria control unit is also working. Domiciliary treatment for Tuberculosis has been started at Bangalore and Mysore; and the number of beds at the Bangalore Sanatorium has been increased by one hundred. Fifty Primary Health centres in development blocks have been started in the current year and it is expected that another 40 centres will be established in the coming year. Another scheme initiated by Government which requires special mention is the plan to control effectively the growth of population. Whatever development schemes may be initiated and whatever increase in productivity may be achieved, unless the growth of population is checked, there will be no

material improvement in the economic condition of the people. With this end in view, a number of urban and rural Family Planning centres have been sanctioned and Government has promulgated a scheme whereby private medical practitioners who perform vasectomy operations are given a bonus of Rs. 25 per operation.

23. In my last address to the Legislature, I referred to the taking over by Government of the medical college at Bangalore. Government has since taken over the medical college at Mysore also, with a view to take steps to meet the acute shortage of medical personnel in the State. I am also glad to say that the work of constructing and equipping the new medical college at Hubli is making rapid progress and is well ahead of schedule. A dental college has been started at Bangalore this year and it will be strengthened during the coming year. The Government of India propose to establish at Bangalore the National Tuberculosis Training Centre for training medical personnel in combating the disease of Tuberculosis and my Government has agreed to assist by placing at the disposal of the Centre the requisite accommodation. The system of honorary medical officers has been extended to hospitals in Bangalore and in the light of the experience gained, it is proposed to extend the scheme further. Apart from doctors, there is great dearth of ancillary health personnel. To meet this demand, various training programmes to train auxiliary health nurses, midwives, health visitors, public health nurses, laboratory technicians and of personnel for Family Planning have been augmented or initiated this year, in collaboration with the Government of India, the World Health Organisation and the UNICEF.

24. The development of Indian systems of Medicine has also received attention. With a view to provide adequate facilities for training, 4 'Shudda' Ayurveda Colleges have been started this year in the private sector with a grant-in-aid from Government. Proposals for the constitution of a Board of Research in Ayurveda are engaging the attention of Government. To help in the manufacture and supply of genuine and standard Ayurvedic drugs, a Central Pharmacy has also been established.

25. During the last year, the most important development in the field of social security was the implementation of the Employees State Insurance Scheme in Greater Bangalore from 27th July 1958, covering about 50,000 insured workmen and their families. To provide medical aid for them, 24 dispensaries and one hospital with 100 beds have been established. The question of extension of this useful scheme to other industrial areas of the State is engaging the attention of Government.

26. In pursuance of Government's policy to introduce prohibition gradually throughout the State, it has been decided to introduce complete prohibition in the district of Bidar in the course of next year and also in one taluka in the Hassan district.

27. Amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, continues to receive attention of Government. Steps are being taken to confirm proprietary rights on members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who had built houses for themselves in the past on land not belonging to them, provided the houses are hygienic and otherwise conform to Public Health requirements. When the conditions are not fulfilled, instructions are being issued to prepare alternative schemes to rehabilitate the persons concerned. As far as possible, their programmes for development are being integrated with those available for the general community, keeping always in mind the needs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is dependent largely on improvement in educational facilities available to them and in measures for their economic uplift, these items are being paid greater attention.

28. The Finance Minister will be placing before you during the course of this Session the Budget Estimates for 1959-60. I do not therefore wish to undertake a review of the financial position of the State, but there is one point to which I would like to refer. As you are aware, the Government of India have appointed a Central Pay Commission to examine the existing scales of pay of the Central Government servants and to submit proposals for such revision as may be considered necessary. My Government has

sent to the Central Pay Commission a Memorandum containing their views, in which the paramount need for reducing the disparity between the Central and the State scales has been stressed. The Finance Minister has also met the Commission and presented before them the views of the State. As you know, the revision of the Pay Scales, which was effected in January 1957 has thrown upon the State a recurring burden of about Rs. 4 crores per year. The scales of pay of our Government employees compare favourably with the scales in the adjoining States. But the existing Central pay scales are more liberal. The State itself has no resources under its control to meet any further burden on account of liberalisation of the pay scales. Government servants—whether of a State or of the Centre—are all paid for ultimately by the tax-payer. It is hoped the Central Pay Commission will bear in mind this factor in making their suggestions for revision of pay scales and for the reduction of disparities in pay scales between the Centre and the States.

29. You have a number of measures before you designed to make the laws prevalent in the different integrating areas of the State uniform. As a further step to achieve uniformity of laws in other matters also, my Government proposes to place before you during this Session the following Bills :

1. The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishment Bill.
2. The Mysore Traffic Control Bill.
3. The Mysore Public Conveyances Bill.
4. The Mysore Money-lenders Bill.
5. The Mysore Warehouses Bill.
6. The Mysore Pawnbrokers Bill.

Besides, the Mysore Bhoodan Yagna Bill will be placed before you to provide the legislative support required to implement the Bhoodan Movement.

30. I now leave you to your work and I am confident that the measures before you for consideration will receive from you careful scrutiny and in dealing with them you will have only one consideration— the welfare of the State. I extend to you my best wishes for a successful Session.